

• Abroad •

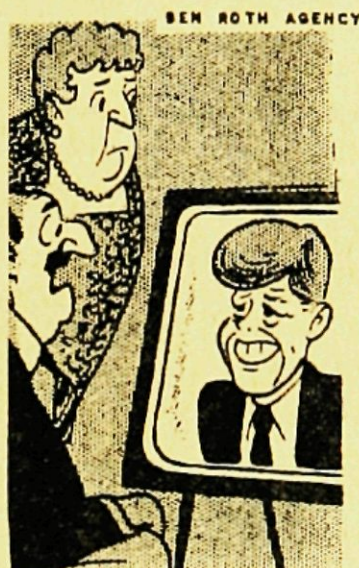
Paris. In one phase of the Gaullist program for reviving the outward symbols of French glory and grandeur, André Malraux has been put in charge of a five-year-plan for cleaning the surface of Paris. All private owners of houses, apartments and commercial buildings are required to scrub up their stone and paint their trim. The government is handling the public buildings according to a rigorous schedule. Results are already apparent. The black grime has gone from the great front of the Place de la Concorde (Hotel Crillon and Ministry of Marine) as well as from the Assembly's Palais Bourbon just across the river. The scrubbing of the Corinthian columns on the porch of the Madeleine is almost finished, and the magnificent Renaissance Cour Carré of the Louvre has revealed, now that it is clean, sculpture that no one had noticed for a century. In residential areas inhabitants as well as tourists are astonished to come across the warm browns of sandstone and occasional whites of marble in place of the accustomed soot.

London. The Pugwash Conference has gone a long way since its beginning in 1957 at Cyrus Eaton's Nova Scotia camp. For the tenth session, just concluded at London's Russell Hotel, more than 200 scientist-delegates from 38 countries assembled: 23 from the Soviet Union and 48—the largest group—from the United States. Prime Minister Macmillan and President Kennedy joined Nikita Khrushchev and U Thant in sending good wishes. The five special topics were variations on disarmament themes, presented in perspectives that led Soviet Academician Topchiev to affirm that Soviet scientists, the Soviet Academy and the Soviet Government were "active supporters" of Pugwash. Nothing was said in public about who picked up the tab for this formidable gathering.

Rome. The rapid development of the Paris-Bonn axis, with its anti-Anglo-Saxon orientation, has had the compensating effect of swinging the four lesser Common Market partners toward Britain and the Atlantic. The three Benelux countries do not hide their eagerness to get Britain into the Market. This is natural enough, since Belgium and the Netherlands face the Channel and have always done much business with Britain. But even Italy, in spite of her Opened-to-the-Left government, has been affected. Premier Fanfani and Foreign Minister Piccioni called a conference of their five Common Market ambassadors earlier this month to consider the outlook. The confidential discussion was sharply critical of France. The public communiqué stated that "the Italian Government's line favorable to Britain's entry into the community was reaffirmed."

Madrid. Relations between Spain and Morocco continue to exhibit signs of strain. At the end of July, the Moroccan Government suddenly claimed twelve miles off-

coast instead of the former three as the limit of territorial waters. Soon thereafter Moroccan patrol boats interfered with Spanish trawlers fishing in their traditional grounds. Madrid then sent half a dozen gunboats as a protective force. The principal Rabat newspapers (*La Nation Africaine*, *Al Alam*, *Al Istiglal*) pound out provocative anti-Spanish propaganda. El Fassi, a former professor who now directs this press campaign, claims for Morocco both the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla, and Spanish Sahara. In fact, Sevilla, Córdoba and Granada, as part of the medieval Arab Kingdom of Granada, are also on El Fassi's list.



Jon, London Daily Mail

"I knew there'd be a commercial."

Hongkong. The typhoon earlier this month that left 50,000 persons shelterless served to accent the incredible housing problem caused in this small island colony by the tidal influx of refugees from Communist China. Half a million persons live in shanty-towns built on the mountainsides from old packing cases, tin cans and other refuse. One hundred fifty thousand are on boats, too rotted to float, that have been hauled on the mud flats. About 80,000 simply squat on roof tops. This is the condition that made unavoidable the grim closing of the frontier to additional refugees.

Marseilles. Commander Y. Cousteau, the world's foremost underwater explorer, began last week what he regards as his most critical experiment. His two oceanographic ships, *Calypso* and *Espanon*, lowered the large cylindrical *Diogène* to the ocean floor off the nearby Frioul Islands. *Diogène*, designed as a "submarine villa," will be the home of Albert Falco and Claude Wesly for a week or more. It is equipped with all the amenities of suburban life, plus an air lock from which the two residents, donning diving costumes, may go back and forth to work and play in the outside environment. Cousteau believes *Diogène* foretells underwater workshops for bridge foundations, tunnels, dams etc.; cheap and safe atomic shelters; and even restful abodes for people searching for silence and tranquility.

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